

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سبب تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Iran to readmit U.S. journalists

IRAN, Feb. 26 (R) — Iran's ruling Revolutionary Council agreed to a limited readmission of U.S. journalists, a spokesman Hassan Habibi told reporters. "Those whose impartiality is approved by the diplomatic representatives of Iran abroad can return to the country." Asked if the move would enable American journalists to return to Dr. Habibi said: "If they have the capabilities, then only yes." Elaborating on the remark to a French journalist, he said: "Those journalists who have the ability to report impartially, provided that the news they report is not biased, will be allowed back into the country." He gave no indication of what had caused the council's change of heart. Some American newsmen were given three days to leave the country.

5, Number 1294

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1980 — RABIA' THANI 11, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## First PLO president nad Shuqairi dies

Feb. 26 (Agencies) — Yasser Arafat, first president of the Liberation Organization in Amman today, died of a heart attack.

Mr. Shuqairi, PLO president since 1967, was admitted to hospital here about a month ago suffering from a heart ailment.

King Hussein this morning visited the home of Mr. Shuqairi, to present his condolences to the family.

Mr. Shuqairi was one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation, the PLO officials said.

Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.

Mr. Shuqairi worked for the PLO at different times led both the Syrian and the Saudi Arabian delegations at the United Nations.

He was elected President of the PLO shortly after it was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued in the post until after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He resigned after being accused by members of his executive of failing to coordinate anti-Israeli commando groups.

Speaking in Beirut, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in a statement that Mr. Shuqairi was "one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation."

Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.

Mr. Shuqairi worked for the PLO at different times led both the Syrian and the Saudi Arabian delegations at the United Nations.

He was elected President of the PLO shortly after it was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued in the post until after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He resigned after being accused by members of his executive of failing to coordinate anti-Israeli commando groups.

Speaking in Beirut, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in a statement that Mr. Shuqairi was "one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation."

Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.

Mr. Shuqairi worked for the PLO at different times led both the Syrian and the Saudi Arabian delegations at the United Nations.

He was elected President of the PLO shortly after it was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued in the post until after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He resigned after being accused by members of his executive of failing to coordinate anti-Israeli commando groups.

Speaking in Beirut, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in a statement that Mr. Shuqairi was "one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation."

Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.

Mr. Shuqairi worked for the PLO at different times led both the Syrian and the Saudi Arabian delegations at the United Nations.

He was elected President of the PLO shortly after it was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued in the post until after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He resigned after being accused by members of his executive of failing to coordinate anti-Israeli commando groups.

Speaking in Beirut, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in a statement that Mr. Shuqairi was "one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation."

Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.

Mr. Shuqairi worked for the PLO at different times led both the Syrian and the Saudi Arabian delegations at the United Nations.

He was elected President of the PLO shortly after it was formed in Jerusalem in 1964 and continued in the post until after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. He resigned after being accused by members of his executive of failing to coordinate anti-Israeli commando groups.

Speaking in Beirut, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said in a statement that Mr. Shuqairi was "one of the great heroes of the Arab Nation."

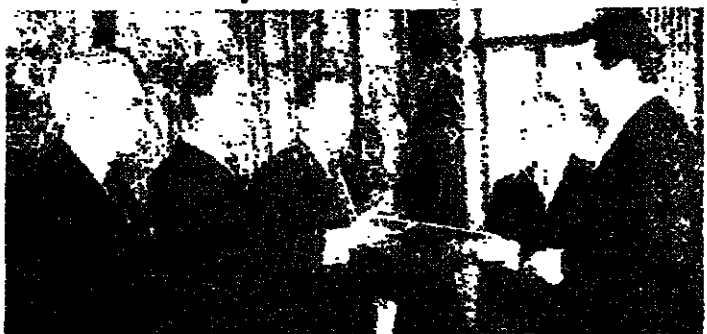
Mr. Shuqairi was born in 1908 in the village of Tibnin in South Lebanon where his father, Sheikh As'ad Shuqairi, was imprisoned during the Ottoman rule.

He received his elementary education in Acre, the hometown of his father and his family. He later moved to Bishop Gobat School in Jerusalem, where he completed his secondary education, and later joined the American University in Beirut for only one year, after which he was expelled because of his political activities. He afterwards completed his university education, graduating from the law school and specialising in international law.

In 1948 when he was chosen by the then Arab League secretary-general, Dr. Abdul Rahman Azzam, as his assistant.



Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Saad Murrada (above left) presents his credentials to Israeli President Yitzhak Navon in occupied Jerusalem Tuesday. (Below) President Anwar Sadat of Egypt receives the credentials of the bearded Israeli Ambassador Eliahu Ben Elissar at a simultaneous ceremony in Cairo. (AP wirephotos)



## Sarkis starts consultations for Lebanon reconciliation

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (R) — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis today embarked on what is expected to be a long process of consultations with parliamentary leaders to achieve political reconciliation among rival factions in the war-torn country.

Premier Salim Al Hoss was present as Mr. Sarkis received the Independent Parliamentary Bloc headed by Speaker Kamel Al Assad. It is the biggest group in the single-house chamber and comprises members not affiliated to parties involved in Lebanon's armed conflict.

The government's move followed Syria's decision to withdraw from Beirut and its suburbs an estimated 8,000-man force serving with the Arab peace-keeping troops and redeploying it in other parts of the country.

The Syrian withdrawal gave rise to fears about a possible renewal of large-scale fighting similar to the 1975-76 civil war, especially after some political groups expressed reservations about whether the Lebanese army could fill the ensuing security gap.

Political sources believe that reaching a common denominator among the conflicting sides will help remove these reservations and consequently allay fears of a new flareup.

The consultations are expected to include eventually all parliamentary politicians and religious leaders as well as trade unionists and economists.

Officials fear the latest violence may have adverse effects on the government's reconciliation efforts.

A remote-controlled bomb planted in a parked car in right-wing East Beirut killed eight people on Saturday, including the baby daughter of Mr. Bashir Gemayel, the rightist military commander.

The following day an armed clash developed between members of two leftist parties — the Progressive Socialist Party and the Nationalist Social Party — in a Beirut suburb, resulting in 12 people being killed.

A minor clash took place in predominantly left-wing West Beirut last night between members affiliated with the pro-Iraq Arab Baath Socialist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party. Security sources said one man was killed.

A bomb planted in a West Beirut hotel went off late last night, wounding seven people.

This morning there was heavy shooting in areas close to the commercial centre of Beirut which divides the two main sectors. There was no immediate explanation of the outburst, which is not unusual.

The authorities, however, seem determined to go ahead with attempts to bring about national reconciliation despite the serious security incidents. These included an estimated 60 people killed in a six-day artillery duel in North Lebanon earlier this month between Falangist forces and rightist supporters of former President Suleiman Franjeh.

Political sources believe the government will prompt the government to exert more efforts to check any deterioration of the security situation through a formula acceptable to the various factions.

In the meantime, the whereabouts of a prominent Lebanese publisher, Salim Al Lawzi, kidnapped in his car on Sunday, are still unknown. Mr. Lawzi, publisher of the London-based weekly magazine Al Hawadess, was abducted on his way to Beirut airport.

Interior Minister Yusef Burg. The chief U.S. representative is President Carter's special envoy Sol Linowitz.

In Cairo, the semi-official daily Al Ahram today said Dr. Khalil, who left for the Hague today, was carrying instructions from President Anwar Sadat that the autonomy negotiations should be completed on schedule, next May.

Delegation sources have played down the chances of achieving success in the forthcoming talks on neutral territory. They pointed out that Israel and Egypt still appear far apart on key problems, which include the status of occupied Jerusalem and the powers which should be given to the Palestinians.

Egypt says Arab or East Jerusalem is part of the West Bank, while Israel maintains the city is the indivisible capital of the Zionist state. Israel wants the Gaza Strip and West Bank to have basically municipal powers but Egypt has called for full political and judicial powers for the 1.2 million Palestinians.

Security for the talks is tighter than for any conference in the Hague in recent years. Embassy spokesmen are refusing even to disclose the venue, or the arrival times of delegates.

The Dutch government has stressed that its hosting of the talks does not mean it backs the idea of holding them without Palestinian representatives in attendance, and that it is only providing basic facilities and security for them.

It says it pursues a balanced policy on the Middle East, including the Palestinian question. Earlier this month the Netherlands had its first high-level official meeting with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Beirut.

Despite the Dutch stand, Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Ham-madi postponed Dr. van der Klaauw's visit on Saturday only hours before the Dutch minister was due to have flown to Baghdad.

Iraq said it first wanted clarification on the Dutch position on the Middle East, in the light of the forthcoming Palestinian talks.

Mr. Arafat said today that the pictures were of "armoured vehicles seized in the long and many battles with you (Israel)."

The T-34 tank is of immediate post World War Two vintage. The Soviet army no longer uses them.

Commenting on a recent pledge by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin to stand by Lebanon's right-wing if factional hostilities erupted again, Mr. Arafat said: "We deduce that there is a plan to carry out certain military actions against civilian targets."

Addressing the meeting being attended by commando leaders, Lebanese leftist officials and representatives of socialist countries, the commando leader said the Israelis were planning to "direct a heavy blow against the Palestinian revolution" before May 28.

Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza are due to have been broadly concluded under the Camp David agreement before that date.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.

A statement by the foreign ministry said Sudan rejected "partial solutions that compromise the rights of the Palestinian people."

Sudan, Oman and Somalia are the only Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

## 'Black day' Egypt-Israel ambassador exchange provokes wide-spread Arab protest

From combined agency dispatches

Shops and schools throughout the occupied West Bank of Jordan closed in protest over the exchange of ambassadors.

The deputy mayor of Nablus, Mr. Zafer Masri, told reporters: "This is a black day for the Palestinians because the Egyptian-Israeli peace did not solve their problem. We demand that the countries of the world work out a solution to our problem."

In Gaza Arab merchants reported that Israeli troops ordered them to reopen at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Israeli forces were braced for trouble since there have been frequent demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza to protest the opening of diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt.

The move was greeted by strong protests from Egypt's two main opposition parties, the Socialist Labour Party (SPL) and the Unionist Progressive Party (UPP).

As the Egyptian republican guards in their olive green dress played the Israeli national anthem for the first time in the ornate Egyptian presidential palace, UPP leaders laid a wreath on the mausoleum of the former President Gamal Abdul Nasser in protest. The label on the wreath read: "From our party to your memory on this sad day of the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel."

The SLP and the Egyptian Bar Association also hoisted the Palestinian flags on their Cairo headquarters in disapproval.

The leftist UPP sent a petition to the Peoples Assembly (parliament) protesting the government's refusal to allow its members to stage a peaceful march to the presidential palace at the time of the presentation of the Israeli ambassador's credentials.

The petition said it regrets that the Israeli ambassador was received in Cairo at a time when Israel was still occupying a strategic part of Egyptian territory. Israel has evacuated two thirds of Sinai and would hand back the rest of the desert peninsula in two years time.

Dr. Ben Elissar was known for his "arrogance and intransigence. He has surpassed all diplomatic norms by reasserting his country's refusal to recognise the right of the people of Palestine in self-determination and to continue its settlement policy," it said.

"We are going through an ordeal. We are completely isolated. We recognise Israel and receive its ambassador at a time when we break off all relations with the Arabs," it said.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.

A statement by the foreign ministry said Sudan rejected "partial solutions that compromise the rights of the Palestinian people."

Sudan, Oman and Somalia are the only Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.

A statement by the foreign ministry said Sudan rejected "partial solutions that compromise the rights of the Palestinian people."

Sudan, Oman and Somalia are the only Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

## U.N. panel to Iran examines plight of human rights victims

From combined agency dispatches

asked by reporters how the five-man panel had reacted to seeing people who had been tortured and shot, replied: "They were really touched by what they saw."

Mr. Sambar described the commission's programme today as "a very hard day's work," saying the five lawyers from Algeria, Syria, France, Venezuela and Sri Lanka had noted carefully the evidence they heard and observed the marks of mutilation.

Asked how the panel had given their evidence, he said they had filled in detailed questionnaires before appearing before the U.N. panel. "Some were making religious pronouncements, some were expressing their own grievance in an emotional or in a very quiet, graceful way," the spokesman added.

The inquiry team, sent by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in hopes of easing the crisis between Tehran and Washington, spent five hours listening to the invalids.

The team also heard evidence on alleged embezzlement by the former royal family from Central Bank Governor Alireza Nobari.

Mr. Nobari told reporters after meeting the panel that he had given them an outline of a case produced by the central bank group for investigating plundered national property. "We have documents showing that the total amount of money plundered by the former imperial family was 500 billion rials (\$7.14 billion)," Mr. Nobari said.

He said full documents on the alleged plunder had been sent to the Iranian prosecutor-general and the finance ministry. "The report about embezzlement was prepared over three months by the special central bank group," he added.

The U.N. commission met Foreign Minister Saadoun Ham-madi before beginning its hearings.

Among the invalids who gave evidence to the commission were two blind men who said their eyes were gouged out by Savak torturers.

The U.N. panel is hoping that its mission will lead to an early release for the 49 hostages held by militant students at the occupied U.S. embassy here since last Nov. 4.

The students, reinforced by a big display of public support at a revolutionary march-past outside the compound yesterday, presented more embassy documents to journalists today apparently detailing covert activities by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The students said the documents proved the CIA was trying to spy on the Iranian oil industry and had helped a former senior Savak agent to escape from Iran.

President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr has told all government departments to speed up the collection of anti-Shah documents. He told officials that if the documents were not received by the public prosecutor on time, Iran's attempts to have the former monarch extradited might be jeopardised, the Kayhan newspaper reported.

Iran has until March 21 to present its case against the Shah to the Panamanian authorities. Several government bodies are racing against time to complete a dossier and translate it into Spanish.

Mr. Arafat said today that the pictures were of "armoured vehicles seized in the long and many battles with you (Israel)."

The T-34 tank is of immediate post World War Two vintage. The Soviet army no longer uses them.

Commenting on a recent pledge by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin to stand by Lebanon's right-wing if factional hostilities erupted again, Mr. Arafat said: "We deduce that there is a plan to carry out certain military actions against civilian targets."

Addressing the meeting being attended by commando leaders, Lebanese leftist officials and representatives of socialist countries, the commando leader said the Israelis were planning to "direct a heavy blow against the Palestinian revolution" before May 28.

Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and Gaza are due to have been broadly concluded under the Camp David agreement before that date.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.

A statement by the foreign ministry said Sudan rejected "partial solutions that compromise the rights of the Palestinian people."

Sudan, Oman and Somalia are the only Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

## Egypt-Israel ambassador exchange provokes wide-spread Arab protest

From combined agency dispatches

Shops and schools throughout the occupied West Bank of Jordan closed in protest over the exchange of ambassadors.

The deputy mayor of Nablus, Mr. Zafer Masri, told reporters: "This is a black day for the Palestinians because the Egyptian-Israeli peace did not solve their problem. We demand that the countries of the world work out a solution to our problem."

In Gaza Arab merchants reported that Israeli troops ordered them to reopen at 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Israeli forces were braced for trouble since there have been frequent demonstrations in the West Bank and Gaza to protest the opening of diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt.

The move was greeted by strong protests from Egypt's two main opposition parties, the Socialist Labour Party (SPL) and the Unionist Progressive Party (UPP).

As the Egyptian republican guards in their olive green dress played the Israeli national anthem for the first time in the ornate Egyptian presidential palace, UPP leaders laid a wreath on the mausoleum of the former President Gamal Abdul Nasser in protest. The label on the wreath read: "From our party to your memory on this sad day of the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and Israel."

The SLP and the Egyptian Bar Association also hoisted the Palestinian flags on their Cairo headquarters in disapproval.

The leftist UPP sent a petition to the Peoples Assembly (parliament) protesting the government's refusal to allow its members to stage a peaceful march to the presidential palace at the time of the presentation of the Israeli ambassador's credentials.

The petition said it regrets that the Israeli ambassador was received in Cairo at a time when Israel was still occupying a strategic part of Egyptian territory. Israel has evacuated two thirds of Sinai and would hand back the rest of the desert peninsula in two years time.

Dr. Ben Elissar was known for his "arrogance and intransigence. He has surpassed all diplomatic norms by reasserting his country's refusal to recognise the right of the people of Palestine in self-determination and to continue its settlement policy," it said.

"We are going through an ordeal. We are completely isolated. We recognise Israel and receive its ambassador at a time when we break off all relations with the Arabs," it said.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.

A statement by the foreign ministry said Sudan rejected "partial solutions that compromise the rights of the Palestinian people."

Sudan, Oman and Somalia are the only Arab countries which maintained relations with Egypt after it signed a peace treaty with Israel last year.

University students in Khartoum on Tuesday staged noisy demonstrations denouncing Egyptian-Israeli relations and hurled stones at the police who barred them from reaching the heavily guarded Egyptian and American embassies.

Sudanese journalists denounced President Sadat for accepting Israel's ambassador in Cairo and called on the Arab Nation to consider Feb. 26 as a day of general mourning.

A member of the Egyptian Bar Association burned two Israeli flags at the association's courtyard while two Palestinian flags were fluttering atop.

A spokesman said the association had voted to boycott all dealings with Israel and to register a protest against the normalisation of relations with the Zionist state in the minutes of every court case.

In Khartoum, the Sudanese foreign ministry issued a statement expressing regret at the Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor: WILLIAM F. LEE

Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI

Board of Directors: JUMA' A. HAMMAD, RAJA ELISSA, MOHAMMAD AMAD, MAHMOUD AL RAYED

Senior Editor: MAZZ D. SHUKAYR

Editorial and advertising offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan.

Telephone: 67171-2-3-4

Telex: 21497 Al Rai JO

Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.

Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Losing interest

IT HAS been a while since President Jimmy Carter has made any notable utterance on the Palestinian question -- he has been busy with a brace of crises in Iran and Afghanistan as well as with his re-election campaign. Now that he has once again spoken out on this subject so near and dear to our hearts, we rather wish that he had not.

Addressing the "young leadership conference" of the United Jewish Appeal, a fund-raising group of American Jews, Mr. Carter said, "I am opposed to an independent Palestinian state," because, in his judgement (and, he claimed, in the judgement of many Arab leaders), "this would be a destabilising factor" and "would certainly not serve the U.S. interest."

Mr. Carter also repeated that the U.S. (or, more accurately, he himself) "will not negotiate with nor recognise" the Palestine Liberation Organisation "unless it first recognises Israel's right to exist and accepts" U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Yes, we have heard all this before. And, in any case, election years are not the best time for gauging American presidents, or would-be presidents, by their rhetoric (especially when that rhetoric is aimed at securing Jewish votes). But we are prompted nonetheless to draw Mr. Carter's attention to a few facts.

First, it is not a Palestinian state that is a potential destabilising factor in the Middle East, but rather the lack of it. Yes, the Palestinians are disaffected, and that disaffection can take the form of expressions of outrage, but they are a disaffection and an outrage attributable solely to the persistent denial, over 32 years, of that people's sovereign, God-given and inalienable right to express its collective national will in its own homeland. In all history, it seems, it is only the Palestinians who are to be denied this right. Until this despair is assuaged by addressing its root cause, there will indeed continue to be instability.

That should worry the U.S. sufficiently, if only as a question of the type of principle which the U.S. has supposedly always stood for, and as a denial of the human rights with which Mr. Carter is so concerned.

But what should further concern Mr. Carter is the threat which this prospect of continued instability poses to America's own interests in this region.

Arab leaders are getting so tired of trying to convince the U.S. of where its interests really lie in the Middle East that they are, one might say, losing interest.

The inescapable link between Arab oil supplies and satisfaction on the Palestinian question has been articulated as much by the Saudis as by the PLO. It is not blackmail, but rather a response to the type of blackmail which the U.S. is trying to engineer through the Camp David accords and their phoney "autonomy" scheme for the Palestinians, which would consign that people to perpetual statelessness (and perpetual despair) as victims of a type of colonialist, expansionist and racist occupation and aggression which the Israelis, alone in this day and age, are permitted to get away with (with the connivance and active support of the United States).

This, and not the phantasmic spectre of a Palestinian state, is what Arab leaders have been trying to get the U.S. to see. And this is why the onus for meeting conditions for recognition and negotiations is on the Israelis and not on the victims of aggression and occupation.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: The Arab struggle, whose roots have been planted at the Baghdad and Tunis summits, will not be weakened because of the normalisation of relations between the Egyptian regime and Israel. All the indications are that the unified Arab stand is now receiving more international and support, which led to the emergence of the recent European move to arrive at a new U.N. Security Council resolution explicitly recognising the national rights of the Palestinian people.

As to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's blessing of the exchange of ambassadors between the Egyptian regime and Israel in his speech before the American Jewish youth organisation on Monday, it looks very much like a campaign tactic, especially seeing that it contained very regrettable statements such as allegations that Arab leaders oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state and that Israel is confronting terrorism which should be discontinued.

President Carter could have blessed the Egyptian regime and Israel for the exchange of ambassadors without bringing into his campaign an old allegation which has been refuted more than once, at every occasion; and without changing the facts by describing the Palestinian people's defence of their land as terrorism. This is said while true terrorism in all its suppressive and expansionist forms is still taking place in broad daylight and is being denounced, exposed and put on trial before the U.N. Security Council.

AL DUSTOUR: Yesterday the last episode took place in the sad tragedy which started with President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem: Egyptian-Israeli exchange of ambassadors and the presentation of their credentials to the heads of the two countries.

Although we never thought to see this disgraceful event in the history of modern Egypt, President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem against the will of the Arabs could not have led to anything but such a sad scene--his receiving a document of shame from the hand of the Israeli ambassador.

All that is happening between Israel and Egypt will always belong to the world of theatre, because the true Egypt--with its history, conscience and pride--is not part of what is happening. When it wakes up it will overturn the theatre with all its clowns and actors.

The most important thing is that we Arabs should not weaken or feel despair because this is the most effective weapon in the hands of Sadat and Begin. Our confrontation of this challenge is the way to overcome the conspiracy.

## Raises loan commissions, interest on savings

# Central Bank takes steps against inflation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 26 -- The Central Bank has again made use of its monetary tools to counter inflation in Jordan by taking steps to encourage savings and curtail the volume of credit.

In a circular issued by the Central Bank to commercial banks, the minimum rate of interest on both short-term savings deposits and time deposits was increased, as were maximum commission fees on loans, overdrafts, discounted bills and advances, a source at the Central Bank told the Jordan Times today.

Previously, savings accounts paid a minimum five per cent on deposits which do not require prior notice for withdrawal. This minimum rate is now 5.5 per cent. For time deposits of one to six months, the minimum interest rate has been raised from 5.75 per cent to 6.25 per cent.

On long-term savings deposits of six months or longer, the minimum interest rate has been raised from six per cent to 6.5 per cent. It is hoped that raising the interest minimum on savings accounts will help to counter inflation by encouraging savings and attracting more people into making long-term deposits. This will, in turn, help banks to make more loans for long-term investments.

At the same time, the Central Bank has raised maximum commission fees on credit--which they charge to cover credit risks and the cost of banking services--thus making it more expensive to borrow. The move serves to curtail

the volume of credit and thereby contributes to counteracting inflationary pressures.

Significantly, maximum commission fees on loans and advances made to Jordanian residents remain the same, while the

maximum commission fees charged to them for overdrafts and discounted bills have risen slightly to 1.75 per cent.

A sort of two-tier system of commission fees has been introduced, with non-residents (includ-

ing Jordanians living abroad) paying higher rates on credit facilities: a maximum of two per cent on overdrafts, discounted bills, loans and advances. Previously all commission prices stood at a maximum of 1.5 per cent.

Commissions are paid in addition to interest rates. At the end of last year the Central Bank also introduced a two-tier system on credit facility interest rates. Jordanian residents are charged between eight and nine per cent, whereas non-residents are charged a minimum of nine per cent and a maximum of ten per cent.

The two-tier system for commissions and interest rates was designed to encourage, and give preference to, domestic investment in the country. Higher commission fees, it is hoped will give greater risk coverage to banks making loans, thereby enabling them to give more long-term credit facilities than previously.



Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi to distinguish between lending and "usury."

About eight months ago, Dr. Nabulsi said, legislation was passed allowing the Central Bank to fix interest at any rate and to apply that rate to commercial banks. The nine per cent ceiling, he said, still applies to loan transactions made between individuals.

He added that the practice of circumventing the former interest rate ceiling by adding extra charges to bank transactions had been made obsolete by the introduction of a unified rate as part of the banking code.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA)--His Majesty King Hussein visited this evening the house of former minister of the Interior Mohammad Rasoul Al Kilani, where he extended his condolences on the death of Mr. Kilani's mother.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- A delegation representing the Iraqi corporation for the marketing of agricultural products arrived in Amman yesterday for a visit to Jordan to last several days. Its members will look into Jordan's system of grading and packing fruits and vegetables for export, and will meet a number of Jordanian officials to discuss agricultural exports to Iraq. The delegation will be touring marketing centres in the Jordan Valley as well as Irbid, Zarqa, Suweileh and Karameh.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- The Ministry of Education will award university scholarships to the children of veteran teachers working in government-run schools. A ministry source said scholarships will be granted to the children of teachers who served at least 20 years. The subject to be studied at university will be determined in the light of the students' school records.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- The Civil Defence Directorate (CDD) will set up two first aid medical centres near H 4 and H 5 pumping stations along the road linking Jordan with Iraq. The CDD's Director General, Maj. Gen. Khaled Tarawneh said the two centres will be provided with ambulances to ferry people injured in road accidents to Amman and other centres. Maj. Gen. Tarawneh visited the two areas during the past two days and chose suitable sites for the centres.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has made a donation of nearly JD 800,000 to finance a housing project for Jordanian journalists in Amman, the president of the Jordanian Press Association, Mr. Rakan Majali, announced here today. He said the Iraqi president instructed Baghdad to allocate the necessary funds for the project which, he said, will be carried out as soon as possible. Mr. Majali had met with Mr. Hussein on Sunday and exchanged views on current Arab affairs and Iraq's stand vis-a-vis the latest developments in the Arab region. He also met with a number of Iraqi officials, including Vice Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan.

ZARQA, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- Zarqa's Mayor Salameh Ghuweiri will leave for Qatar tomorrow to take part in the sixth annual meeting of the Organisation of Arab Cities which starts there on March 1. On the agenda are a number of subjects, including a report by the organisation's secretary general on the establishment of an Arab fund for the development of Arab cities and on twinning towns in the occupied Arab territories with towns in the Arab world. Other subjects deal with municipalities' recreational services and the development of social centres in various Arab cities. Mr. Ghuweiri will make a tour of Gulf states at the end of the conference.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- A by-law concerning housing projects for teachers, now in its final stages of preparation, will be presented to the cabinet for approval. Minister of Education Mohammad Nouri Shafiq said today. He told a meeting of directors of education in Amman that the regulations provide for interest-free loans to be granted to teachers to finance their new housing. Housing project will also be carried out for teachers working in remote areas, who will be required to pay only nominal rent, the minister said. He added that the ministry is holding contacts with the two universities in Jordan and other Arab universities to organise a programme to allow teachers to pursue higher studies during the summer vacation.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan today opened a seminar on the future of the pharmacists' profession in Jordan, expressing the need to draw up plans and conduct research projects with a view to developing the profession in Jordan and the Arab World. Health Minister Zuhair Malhas also spoke at the opening session, outlining the importance of the pharmacist's role in assisting the medical profession. Another speaker at the meeting was Mr. Amin Shuqair, the president of the pharmacists' association. During the three-day seminar, participants will discuss several issues including the pharmaceutical industry: drug control and trade; the dispensing of drugs by pharmacies and legislation related to the profession.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- Czechoslovakia's non-resident Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Vladimir Zak, called on the Under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Dr. Hashem Dabbas yesterday and discussed with him ways of promoting trade relations between Jordan and Czechoslovakia. According to Dr. Dabbas they also agreed to call for a meeting in May of a joint committee formed to implement a bilateral trade agreement. The committee, he said, will consider a Czechoslovak proposal for the establishment of a joint project to manufacture electrical appliances in Jordan.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- A new building for the Jordan National Geographic Centre is being constructed at Jubeiha. Work on the project, expected to cost JD 1,784,950, will be completed by the end of this year.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JT) -- A newly-issued statistical bulletin reveals that 2,144 people have been working at hotels in Jordan during the past year. It also said the number of beds at hotel rooms in Jordan amount to 5,582 in 1979, compared to 4,162 in 1978.

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- Military attaches at Arab and foreign embassies in Amman today visited the Jordan News Agency and met with its Director, Mr. Yusef Abu Leil. They were briefed on the functions of the agency's different sections and their development since the agency's establishment in 1965.



## PM meets West Bank mayor

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- The Prime Minister, Shari'at Hamid Sharaf, received in his office today the mayors of Nablus, Bethlehem, Jericho, Beit Sahour, Dora, Betula, Halhoul in the occupied West Bank. The meeting was attended by the minister of state and head of the Executive Bureau, Occupied Territories Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim.

## Security Council continues to debate Israeli settlements

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 26 (R)--Arab delegates continued their sharp denunciations of Israel's policy of settling Arab lands when the Security Council met on the question again last night but no draft resolution was proposed immediately.

The council agreed to meet again late tonight.

Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh, Jordan's

permanent representative at the U.N., said Israel had confiscated almost one-third of the West Bank. The international community had no excuse for ambivalence or inaction in this situation, he added.

"Would the world watch with indifference the systematic cannibalisation of the Palestinian homeland and people while evidence is massive, incontrovertible, and officially conceded to be such by the Israeli hierarchy responsible for this act of national genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian people?" Dr. Nuseibeh asked.

Mr. Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League delegate, who was first speaker yesterday, denounced Israel's policy of colonisation.

Israel's claim that the international community was preventing Jews from settling where they wished and that this was racist could be valid only if there were no Israeli record of institutionalised exclusion of Palestine Arabs settling in their usurped homes, he said.

Speaking of Hebron, (Khalil), he said: "Preventing Israelis from settling in Hebron is, in their lopsided logic racist, but forcibly preventing Arabs from returning to their homes inside Israel is a matter of course."

At the outset, the council president, Mr. Peter Florin of East Germany, said the Israeli authorities had refused to allow the Mayor of Hebron, Mr. Fahd Qawasm, to accept an invitation to come to New York to take part in the debate.

Mohammad S. Mansouri of Syria, one of the Arab delegates who addressed the council today, urged the 15-nation body to adopt effective measures to ensure that Israel stopped setting up settlements and dismantled the exist-

ing ones.

Mr. Roa-Khouri of Cuba, permanent chairman of the non-aligned group, said Israeli authorities were applying systematic repression against the Arab population, including torture, demolition of buildings, arrests and expulsions.

Israel's chief delegate, Blum, replying to the charge his country violated international law and U.N. resolutions, called the settlements, calling them "nothing but an enemy of peace to the peace process."

## Qatari

## envoy welcome

## Hassan's visit

AMMAN, Feb. 26 (JNA) -- Qatari ambassador to Jordan, Sheikh Hamad Bin Hamad Al Thani today welcomed the forthcoming visit of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Qatar upon the invitation of the Crown Prince, Sheikh Hamad Khalifa Al Thani.

He said that the ruler and his people welcome the visit which aims at strengthening ties of cooperation between two countries in various fields already established. His Majesty King Hussein, ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa Hamad Al Thani.

The ambassador praised Jordanian stand with regard to the Arab issue and expressed his good wishes for the peace of Jordan.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Indian Film

Tonight's film for the Indian film festival is "Manthan" at 7 p.m. at the American centre; admission invitations available at the Indian Embassy.

### ARABIC COURSES

The House of Languages

offers new Arabic courses for foreigners:

A. Beginners'

B. Advanced

For more details, kindly call Tel. 41986

Direct  
Rihab Raw

### ADMINISTRATION MANAGER WANTED

Trading and contracting company requires administration manager. Candidates should be over 25 years old, with B.A. in business or economics, excellent English; preferably with experience in a similar job.

Salary depends on qualifications and experience. All Applications will be handled confidentially.

Please write details as above to P.O. Box 31 Amman, Jordan.

### IRGENTO SUPERMARKET

ONE WEEK ONLY

On the occasion of our newly opened wholesale shop in King Hussein Street, Tel 24044, we announce our big SALE at the supermarket in Jabal Amman, Tel 44238, 44943; on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 27 and 28, 1980.

\* Wednesday 30% discount

\* Thursday 25% discount

On all goods available at the Supermarket.

### FURNISHED APARTMENTS

ZAHRAH AL MADAEN

Jabal Amman 7th Circle  
behind Zahran petrol station  
Tel. 67645, 62539

A. Eight apartments, Middle size; two bedrooms, two big salons, two bathrooms and a kitchen.

B. Eight small apartments: studios - one bedroom - salon, kitchen and bathroom. Central heating and lifts. To be rented on a weekly, monthly or annual basis.

### CALL 38617

First rental office established in Amman Furnished and unfurnished flats, villas, apartments to rent.

From 9 - 12 a.m. and from 3 - 6 p.m.

### QUANTITY SURVEYING SERVICES

A qualified English quantity surveyor with his own company wishes to contact locally established architects, engineers or businessmen with a view to collaborating in offering quantity surveying services to local clients and contractors. Also interested in meeting any local U.K. quantity surveyors either to offer or to receive services.

Please contact:  
Managing Director  
C.M.Q.S. (Middle East) Ltd.  
P.O. Box 35007, Amman.  
Tel. 65804.

سكنا مالدن



# Dr. Sha'er visits area threatened by rockslide in Salt

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

SALT, Feb. 26 -- Minister of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs Jamal Sha'er today responded to an urgent call from the mayor here to investigate a rainwashed, jagged slope holding a giant rock formation that threatens to break loose and tumble 200 metres into part of downtown Salt.

Dr. Sha'er was first notified of the danger about a week ago, and he immediately sent ministry experts to help local authorities shore up the slope directly under the huge rock, which is the size of an adjacent house.

Constant rain for the last three months has slowly eroded away the soil under the rock, and some smaller chunks have broken off and gone crashing down the hill. When these stones fell away, the larger danger was discovered, and officials here say the mammoth stone could come tumbling down any day.

Deputy Mayor Eid Hadidi said the situation is extremely dangerous and threatens the lives of people below. "The rock is completely unstable," he told the Jordan Times. "It could come falling down in 10 days, 10 weeks or 10 minutes. And many of the people

in the town below don't know anything about it. A lot of people could be killed if we don't do something soon," he said.

Dr. Sha'er said most of the families living in houses below the rock have been ordered to evacuate them. But it was evident today when the minister and a host of local officials visited the site that people are still in their houses and children are playing under the rock just 30 metres below.

Dr. Sha'er, previously a prominent Amman gynaecologist who was born in Salt and whose former home is near where the rock would fall in the valley below, said



Dr. Jamal Sha'er smiles at returning to the area in which he grew up.

there are only two possible ways to deal with the threat. The government can either relocate all families on the mountain and declare the area a state greenspace site, or build retaining walls to hold back the eroding hillside.

"At this point it appears it would be more practical, and cheaper, to move all the people," Dr. Sha'er told the Jordan Times on his drive back to Amman. "The problem is larger than just one rock. There is an inherent problem with this particular mountain because it has been heavily quarried."

The minister explained that much of the mountain is now hollow, riddled with vast holes and tunnels, the remnants of over-quarrying. Now, some areas of the mountain's surface are beginning to sink, and the surface on which an entire small community is built cannot be guaranteed for its stability.

"I can remember as a boy playing on that mountain. We would climb to the top and slide down, riding on pieces of old clothing. I never thought anything like this would happen," Dr. Sha'er said.

He has ordered that an urgent study be conducted by the ministry's planning director, Mr. Mohammad Arafat, with assistance from the army and Natural Resources Authority, quickly to determine the best way to end the crisis. But the minister's hunch is that works required to make the mountain safe -- roads and extensive retaining walls -- would be far too costly.

Meanwhile, the only thing that appears to be stopping the rock from breaking loose is the same thing that has caused the erosion -- water. The wet clay soil



The wooden retaining wall was built to stop soil erosion under the giant rock formation visible on

the left, which local officials say could come crashing down on the town any minute.

is now acting as an adhesive that is actually bonding the rock to the hill. Officials here are worried that as the soil dries it will lose its ability to hold the giant rock, which will then break loose.

The minister today was shown a small grove of olive trees and one fig tree directly below the hanging menace and was told these would help stop the rock from sliding down. But even a non-expert observer could see that the spindly trees have no real chance of stopping the rock if it does break loose.

Dr. Sha'er said this pressing problem is only part of Salt's greater predicament. All the steep slopes above the town have been



Children, apparently unaware of the danger, play among olive trees directly below the unstable rock.

built up with housing, mostly that of low-income families. Because of the poverty of the community, people have had little choice but to stay on hillside property passed down by their families. This, combined with a lack of urban planning and inadequate infrastructure -- such as roads, plumbing and sewerage -- has resulted in a town that is slowly decaying. Dr. Sha'er believes a full-scale urban planning study is needed to help authorities steer away from further problems and help create a scheme for developing the community.

Today, he had the opportunity to return to his childhood home and review the town's condition. He clambered over a muddy slope to get a good look at the threatening rock, plastering his shoes with Salt's familiar sticky mud, all to the amusement of curious neighbours.

He then viewed the over-quarried mountain from the valley level and realised all the houses there may have to be evacuated and knocked down for the residents' own safety.

Later, the minister was shown for the first time Salt's sewage treatment plant, which reclaims water for irrigation in the Jordan Valley and turns the solid waste into fertiliser. There are three such plants in Jordan -- the one in Salt, a larger one in Amman, and one in Aqaba.

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be partly cloudy, with a probability of scattered showers in the northern and central regions of the country. Winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be fair with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
	low	high
Amman	5	10
Aqaba	9	22
Deserts	3	15
Jordan Valley	11	20

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	296.50/298.50
U.K. sterling	673.70/677.70
West German mark	168.20/169.20
Swiss franc	177.30/178.40
French franc	71.10/72.10
Italian lire	36.40/36.60
(for every 100)	
Japanese yen	119.20/119.90
(for every 100)	
Dutch guilder	152.80/153.70
Belgium franc	103.70/104.30
Swedish crown	70.60/71.00

## Arabs protest

from page 1

Press Union said President Sadat that "felt ashamed and resented of an Israeli in Cairo at a time onist enemy is torturing people."

union warned Mr. Ali Prime Minister not cooperate in autonomy negotiations Egypt's constant

stubbornly refused the legitimate rights of the Arab people and establish more settlements in the occupied territories.

Premier Salim Al as the exchange of as "a sad day for all

a press statement: tantamount to giving up." He asked: "How or an Arab country most, namely re-establishing relations Arab cause is still its attacks on South since, its occupation persists and the people remain des-

er said: "What happens only increase our need for strengthening solidarity to achieve legitimate rights." ntly left-wing West me other towns went no hours Tuesday in ist the exchange of strike was in response the Palestine com-Lebanese leftist

pendent Lebanese n Nahur, in an editorial the presentation of y the two ambassa-as an "unbalanced ich will not be repeated Arab state to surrender."

independent news-wa, said the Arabs' future were now at led for speedy action he Arabs' political, and military resources ive battle."

newspaper As Saffir "a new pan-Arab reconsider mistakes the latest situation." ng of a full-fledged it may be part of should be taken, it

-Syria newspaper aid it was "a day of ile the Communist paper An Nida exchange as a "decl-on others, including of Egypt--a war d financed by the

came to a standstill yria for five minutes This is a day of over-grace," the Syrian declared. lass in Syrian schools to lectures about the oid conspiracy," the broadcast. d Arab Emirates also he normalisation of d the exchange of between Egypt and

d day and a shameful forehead of all Arabs

and Muslims," the UAE Federal National Council (parliament) said in a statement.

The council also urged all Arab and Islamic forces to strongly condemn "this ill-omened event in the Arab Nation's history."

A Saudi Arabian newspaper, Al Riyadh, said in an editorial that Israel would use its embassy in Cairo as "a cell of espionage and plotting" against the Arabs and Muslims both inside and outside occupied Arab territories. "This has been the constant objective of Zionism since it was implanted in the Arab heart by the big powers," the newspaper added.

In New Delhi, slogan-chanting Palestinian students demonstrated outside the U.S. embassy, protesting the exchange of ambassadors. They carried signs that read: "Peace treaty is American conspiracy, we will defeat it."

## Ahmad Shuqairi dies

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Shuqairi was later appointed adviser to the Syrian delegation to the U.N. then head of the delegation. He represented Syria on international committees. After that, he became the head of the Saudi Arabian U.N. mission.

In 1963, he led the Palestinian delegation to the United Nations. Late that year, he was entrusted by the first Arab summit conference to establish the Palestinian "entity". He formed the first Palestinian National Council and became the first president of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestine Liberation Army.

On Dec. 24, 1967, he resigned as PLO president and as Palestinian representative at the Arab League.

Mr. Shuqairi was well-known as an orator. He wrote more than 10 books, mainly on various aspects of the Palestinian issue, in addition to other publications on international law.

Following his resignation, he spent time travelling between Cairo and the town of Souk Al Gharb in Lebanon. He stopped going to Lebanon after the events which began in 1975. He left Cairo after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem and resided in Tunis where he became seriously ill.

Six weeks ago, he was flown to Amman as guest of His Majesty the King and was undergoing medical treatment in Jordan until his death.

Mr. Shuqairi is survived, by his wife, sons, Mazin and Iyad, and two daughters.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1811	1,750	1,750	1,750
Al Ezdihar Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	500	3,250	3,250	3,250
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	1022	1,350	1,350	1,350
Arabian Seas Insurance Co. Ltd.	JD 5,000	275	12,130	12,130	12,130
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	23143	2,900	2,900	2,900
Bank of Jordan	JD 5,000	10	12,750	12,750	12,750
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	10265	1,700	1,680	1,700
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	2000	2,150	2,150	2,150
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	3678	2,390	2,390	2,390
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	685	1,550	1,550	1,550
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	14	115,460	115,460	115,460
Cairo-Amman Bank	JD 5,000	850	12,590	12,590	12,590
Production of Timber	JD 1,000	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Dar Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	325	4,400	4,400	4,400
Dar Al Sha'ab	JD 1,000	2200	1,150	1,150	1,150
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	75	11,500	11,500	11,500
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	4990	3,460	3,450	3,450
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	317	1,450	1,450	1,450
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	650	1,050	1,030	1,030
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	440	32,000	31,100	31,100
Arab company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	4350	1,720	1,670	1,700
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	8100	2,320	2,290	2,290
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	68070	1,110	1,100	1,110
Arab Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	60	12,000	12,000	12,000
Jordan Worsud Mills Co.	JD 1,000	1000	3,250	3,250	3,250
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	411	21,950	21,600	21,600
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1550	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	400	0,950	0,950	0,950
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	364	1,300	1,300	1,300
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	963	3,450	3,450	3,450
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1650	2,530	2,450	2,450
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	2170	10,680	10,500	10,500
National Steel Industry	JD 10,000	250	15,750	15,700	15,750

Total volume traded on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1980: JD 299,096

Total number of shares traded: 143,078

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1989	JD 10,000	186	1874	10,080	10,080

**Quelle** SHOPPING *Madeleine*  
INTERNATIONAL FROM GERMANY

Through Spring-Summer 1980, catalogues:

**Quelle & Madeline**

Contact:

**Ahmed Hamo Trading Est.**  
"Quelle Representative"  
Jabal Amman, Near The Spanish Embassy  
Tel. 44634 • P.O. Box 451.

• Catalogues are available on request for diplomats.

## New pivot-head Gillette Contour

for the closest, most effortless shave of your life.

Now at last a razor that's designed to follow the curves of your face -- to give you the closest, most effortless shave ever.

Contour's pivot head adjusts automatically to every contour of your face. So Contour's twin blades are kept at the perfect shaving angle -- something no ordinary shaving system can do.

The result? A much, much closer shave with so little effort you'll be astonished.

And Contour's new rinsing slots make rinsing so easy! Astonish yourself with new Contour today. And discover the closest, most effortless shave of your life!

## Gillette Contour

Contour's pivot head keeps its twin blades at the perfect shaving angle -- to give you the closest, most effortless shave you've ever had. Truly astonishing!



George Capes, the Commonwealth shot-put champion, is seen competing recently in the Britain vs West Germany indoor international at RAF Cosford in the English midlands. Capes confidently won his event with a put of 19.19 metres. He also equalled the all-time record of 65 international appearances for Britain held by pole-vaulter Mike Bull. Capes recently returned from New Zealand where he broke his own all-comers record with a throw of more than 20.8 metres, which places him 5th in the world on 1979 ratings. (COI photo)

## JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

### New York Cosmos sign Cologne manager

COLOGNE, Feb. 26 — Cologne football club manager Hennes Weisweiler has signed a three-year contract worth over two million marks to manage Cosmos New York of the North American League. Weisweiler signed in the exclusive Lancaster Hotel in Paris.

Cosmos captain Franz Beckenbauer, former captain of the German national team, played a part in persuading Weisweiler to sign.

Weisweiler would have liked to stay longer with Cologne but incompatibility with the club chairman was making his position difficult. "After everything that has happened in the past weeks, I had no choice", said 60-year-old Weisweiler. He was annoyed at the Cologne board's delaying tactics in renewing his contract.

His decision to manage a team in the North American league, which German football association boss Neuberger once referred to

as a "tinpot league", came as a shock to the Cologne board of directors.

Kurt Werner, one of the directors, said: "We will now have to think the situation over." The board issued a statement saying that they regretted Mr. Weisweiler's irreversible decision. Insiders say that the poor relations between Weisweiler and club chairman Peter Weiland are the main reason for the change.

Weisweiler and Weiland had little to say to one another, and in a recent interview with the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Weiland indicated that the club might have a new manager at the beginning of next season.

"The manager should also consider whether the situation here is optimal", he said. To this Weisweiler replied that he could work anywhere; it did not have to be in Cologne.

Weisweiler said after signing on for Cosmos: "I would

have liked to stay in Cologne, but there is no relationship of trust and I no longer have a working relationship with the club chairman. I don't need to prove to Weiland that I am a good manager by winning a few games in the next weeks."

Under the circumstances, it looks unlikely that both sides will stick to the agreement that Weisweiler will complete his current contract with Cologne until June 30. The American season begins at the beginning of March.

Weisweiler is said to have had contacts with Cosmos for some months. Cosmos made him an offer before the season started, while he was on holiday in Bordeaux with assistant manager Hannes Lohr. He turned the offer down because he believed at the time that his future was with Cologne.

The Americans had already tried to persuade Udo Lattek of Dortmund,

Argentinian world cup manager Luis Menotti and the Brazilian Coutinho to manage them.

When these efforts failed, they sent Beckenbauer off to persuade Weisweiler. They talked before the new year and Beckenbauer came away with the impression that Weisweiler was interested.

Cosmos club chairman Nesuhi Ertegun arrived in Germany on Jan. 26 and watched the game between Cologne and Dortmund, which Cologne won 4-1. He offered Weisweiler a salary of 700,000 marks per annum. Weisweiler asked for 48 hours to think it over, after which he said yes. After training on the Monday, Weisweiler flew to Paris to sign. He said he was looking forward to America; and Cologne have already started looking for a successor.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

### Washington signs Aztecs' soccer star

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (R) — Johan Cruyff, the North American Soccer League's most valuable player while with the Los Angeles Aztecs last season, has signed a multi-year contract with the Washington Diplomats, the New York Times reported today.

The Times said that David (Sonny) Werblin, President of the Madison Square Garden Corporation which owns the Diplomats, had confirmed the signing. He declined to reveal the financial terms of the agreement but said it was "for a lot of money."

The 32 year-old former Dutch international is the only player to have been voted European Player of the Year three times. Cruyff was persuaded to come out of retirement last June by the Aztecs, who signed him on a one-year contract.

### Australian advances to squash final

STOCKTON, England, Feb. 26 (R) — Australian Geoff Hunt shrugged off his recent patchy form and, raced to a 9-7, 9-4, 9-2 semi-final win over New Zealander Bruce Brownlee in the Stockton open squash championship last night. World champion Hunt now has a chance for a revenge triumph over Qumar Zaman of Pakistan. Zaman, whose semi-final opponent compatriot Mohibullah Khan, dropped out because of a back injury, beat Hunt in the final of a tournament in Manchester last Friday.

### West Indies bowler to be reported

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 26 (R) — Cricket umpire Fred Goodall is to report West Indies fast bowler Colin Croft for his behaviour on the fourth day of the second test with New Zealand here today. Goodall said that after an appeal for a catch was turned down Croft swore at him and later struck him with his shoulder while bowling. "It hurt for a while," said Goodall. "I said to West Indies captain Clive Lloyd, I have taken some treatment from players in my time but it has always been verbal. You deal with Croft because we mean to in our written report to the New Zealand board." Despite Croft's brush with Goodall it was a day of superb cricket with 369 runs being scored for the loss of only six wickets. At the close West Indies were 157 for no wicket in their second innings, still 75 runs short of the New Zealand first innings total of 460.

### Malta to play West Germany

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 26 (R) — Malta's soccer players face a nerve-racking 90 minutes here tomorrow when they meet West Germany in a European Championship Group Seven match. On top of trying to contain their mighty opponents, the Maltese will need to overcome near-freezing temperatures, flood-lighting and a grass pitch — all of which they are strangers to. West Germany has already qualified for the finals in Italy in June.

# AMMAN MARKET PLACE

## RESTAURANTS

**UNCLE JOHA RESTAURANT**  
Wadi Esseer St, below AD-DAR  
For fine European & Oriental cuisines enjoy the lovely atmosphere at Uncle Joha Restaurant on Wadi Seer St.

**AKOZ RESTAURANT**  
For fine Italian food with a warm ambience; call 42829 for reservations. Prince Moh'd St, across from City Bank.

**AL WAHA RESTAURANT**  
Traditional Arabic dishes in the perfect atmosphere.  
UNIVERSITY RD. UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

**Mandarin Restaurant**  
Enjoy an enchanted evening - Superb food and the music of Prince Albert's violin accompanied by Scorch on the accordion. Next to the Orthodox Club. For reservations call 43364

## MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

**AMMAN**  
Wadi Saqra Road  
East of the new  
Traffic bridge  
Tel: 61922

**AQABA**  
Amman Road  
beside  
Samir Amis Restaurant  
(newly opened)

## FURNITURE

**SS Scandinavian**  
Civil Defence St.  
Show Room  
Tel 63890.  
Our Danish & Swedish lounge sets feature down filled cushions in the latest styles. We also have dining tables and wall units all available duty-free to those entitled.

To advertise in this section  
phone 6776-2-3

## FEEL AT HOME AT BEEFY!!

Stop in for or take-away your favourite hamburgers, pizzas, chicken tikka, ice cream, milk shakes & more at Beefy. Between Firas & Dakhalieh circles.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman Tel 41093  
Please pass by to enjoy our delicious typical Chinese food Take-away also served. Welcome and thank you.

## WELCOME INDIA CHICKEN - TIKKA INN

Prince Mohammed St.  
Wadi Seer Rd.  
Opposite CitiBank  
Tel. 42437-Amman

Daily Arabic Luncheon Buffet At  
**OKAZ RESTAURANT**  
JD 3. 500  
FOR RES. CALL 41361/5

## MISCELLANEOUS

Established to promote the preservation and marketing of hand-made articles by Jordanian craftsmen. Visit us soon to see the unique and practical items at the center (see map).  
Jordan Craft Development Center  
Telephone 44555 P.O. Box 2701

**SONY.**  
For Betamax, televisions, stereos and other SONY products:  
Agent and distributor  
**ZAKI A. GHUL Tel. 21770**

**EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)**  
**OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D**  
The Best Ever Made in Optics  
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel 42043

Visit **Caravan Bazaar**  
At Al-Hussein Youth City  
Specialised in:  
Olive Wood, Mother of Pearl, Silver, Gold Jewellery & all kind of Hand-craft Products wholesale & Retail  
Tel. 67181, 42828 P.O. Box 2708. Amman - Jordan.

## TRANSPORTATION

FOR: SHIPPING-TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE-CLEARANCE AIR FREIGHT-PACKING  
PLEASE CONTACT:  
**AMIN KAWAR & SONS**  
Travel & Tourism  
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9  
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634  
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

**NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR**  
1979 Models now available  
**SHEPHERD HOTEL**  
Tel. 39197

**JORDAN EXPRESS CO.**  
PACKING & CRATING  
AIR & SEA FREIGHT  
TRAVEL & TOURISM  
King Hussein St., P.O. Box 2143  
Tel. 22565, 21778, 33141

**SWEET**  
JUST ARRIVED!!!  
SPRING COLLECTION:  
Casual Sportswear:  
Jeans, Cords, Shirts, Suits, Skirts, Boots and more...  
Jabal Amman - Pr. Mhd. St.  
Jabal Luweibdeh - Near Municipality Park

**SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR**  
BRAND NEW MODELS  
TEL. 25767

**RENT A CAR**  
NEW MODELS  
LONG OR SHORT TERM  
CALL 64137, 8 TODAY  
Shmeisani, Next to Omar Khayyam Hotel

## SUPERMARKETS

**BABEL SUPERMARKET**  
Jabal Luweibdeh  
For fresh meat and a complete selection of imported foodstuffs visit us today.  
Opp. Fataleh Pharmacy near Eagle Travel Agency.  
See Abou Faud in our butchery for the finest meat.

**ABDOUN SUPERMARKET**  
FRESH DAILY!!  
meat, fruits & vegetables  
Plus full assortment of foodstuffs and beverages  
5th Circle, Orthodox Club Rd.  
Tel. 44880

For advertising in the  
**JORDAN TIMES**  
Call: 67171-2-3-4

## AQABA

**Samir Amis Restaurant & Bar**  
Located in central Aqaba, we offer you superb Oriental, European & Seafood dishes. Fresh sweets daily. Catering & take-away service available.  
Tel. 04-5505

**Miramax Hotel**  
Air conditioned comfort, fresh water pool, disco and much more make Miramax the place to stay in Aqaba. Come in time for our Saturday buffet.  
Tel. 4341 P.O. Box 60

**AQABA'S REMAL RESTAURANT**  
Announces its weekly BUFFET BAR B.Q. - every Friday lunch. Every Thursday night is Continental night. Next Thursday is Spanish night. JD 6. including Disco entrance. The very latest in modern entertainment. Design, Decor. all at prices you can afford.  
Tel. 4546, 4747, Aqaba

**CHINA RESTAURANT**  
The first and best Chinese restaurant in Aqaba. Take-Away service. Open 11:30 - 3:30; 6:30 - 11:30 daily.

**AQABA Holiday Inn**  
COME TO THE SUN!  
Relax in comfort and ease at the Aqaba Holiday Inn where children under 12 stay free when sharing the same room with their parents.  
TEL. (04) 24261 x. 62263

**HAVE FUN IN THE AQABA SUN...**  
at the Hotel-Club  
**AQUAMARINA**  
enjoy our daily special Shawarma on the Beach  
For reservation please call: Aqaba tel. 4333-4-5-6 Amman: 44932







## Independence elections start today Tight security clamped on main Rhodesia cities

**SALISBURY, Feb. 26 (R) —** Tight security was clamped on Salisbury and other main cities today as embattled Rhodesia geared for pre-

independence elections that will create Africa's newest independent nation and possibly alter the power balance in the south of the continent.

Police manned roadblocks around the capital and troops wearing steel helmets patrolled main roads with machine-guns mounted on their camouflaged trucks.

Soldiers in armoured cars have also been deployed around vital installations and television and radio stations following a gigantic military call-up that will put around 100,000 men into the field during the Feb. 27-29 vote.

The election campaign has been marked by violence and intimidation in the tense atmosphere of a nation still reeling from a seven-year bush war that cost over 20,000 lives.

The ballot will be for the first black leader of an independent Zimbabwe, ending nine decades of white minority supremacy in Britain's last African colony. The fight for the spoils of power has been bitter.

Although nine black parties are vying for the 80 African seats in Zimbabwe's first 100-seat parliament, only three men are in the running for power.

These are outgoing premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the former allies who fought the bush war under the banner of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance: Robert Mugabe and Joshua

Gandhi's party

wins four out of

five by-elections

**NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (R) —** Indian Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party today showed its standing with the voters was undiminished, winning four out of five parliamentary by-elections.

Her party won the first three seats to be declared yesterday and today added a fourth victory at the Kheonar constituency in eastern Orissa state, where Congress (I) candidate Harihar Soren won by 85,048 votes.

The only defeat for Congress (I) came in the Marxist stronghold of West Bengal where Dinan Bhatnagar of the Marxist Communist Party of India (CPI-M)



Indira Gandhi

defeated his Congress (I) opponent by a huge margin of 106,126 votes.

The results hold out little hope of success for the opposition Janata Party of Mr. Jagjivan Ram and the Lok Dal (People's Party) of former premier Charan Singh in the coming important assembly elections in nine states.

After fighting last month's national elections on their own and suffering a trouncing by Congress (I), the opposition agreed on common candidates for the by-elections.

But their strategy failed to dent the powerful grip of Mrs. Gandhi's party, which has a two-thirds majority with its allies in the Lok Sabha (lower house) of parliament and is now setting about taking over the state assemblies.

## OPEC likely to hold May meeting to debate long-term plan for price rises

**NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (R) —** The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will probably hold a special meeting of oil ministers in Saudi Arabia in the first week of May to consider a long-term plan for oil price rises, OPEC Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said yesterday.

An OPEC strategy committee last week proposed automatic quarterly oil price rises under a plan which has to be approved by the 13-member oil producing cartel.

Mr. Ortiz told reporters that the special meeting could be held in Taif, Saudi Arabia in view of Saudi Arabia's predominant role in founding the OPEC committee.

He said OPEC might not be able to meet projected oil demand because its reserves would be depleted too quickly.

Mr. Ortiz forecast at a business conference here that OPEC oil supplies for the whole of this year

Nkomo. The moderate, pro-Western bishop was swept to power in elections last April that gave him two-thirds of the vote. But his pledges to end the war quickly and raise the living standards of his seven million countrymen went unheeded.

There was no significant challenge to him during the 1979 elections since Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo boycotted the poll, saying it was a mere facade for continued domination by the 200,000-plus white minority.

This time, the bishop will be confronted by strong challenges from his guerrilla-backed adversaries and there has been no firm indication that his slick, flamboyant and costly election campaign has been able to overcome African disappointments at his brief spell in office.

The bishop's main rival is Mr. Mugabe. Both are fighting for the votes of the majority Shona tribe which accounts for three-quarters of the 2.8 million black electorate.

In sharp contrast to the bishop's Western leanings, Mr. Mugabe is a radical whose conciliatory tone, since he returned from exile last month has not masked his Marxist leanings.

The leader of the biggest guerrilla army to fight the war, Mr. Mugabe is widely tipped as the single most popular candidate, whom Africans see as the man most likely to fulfil their aspirations for peace, a bigger share of their country's land and improved social conditions.

But his rise to power would almost certainly fuel white apprehensions that their days in the sun are numbered. Whites at present control most of the economy and there is little doubt that if they fled fearing a totalitarian black rule, the economy would be in serious

trouble.

Chaos in a newly-independent Zimbabwe might also invite South African intervention.

A victory for Mr. Mugabe would clearly shift the line of the socialist advance in Africa further down the continent, bringing the possibility of radical African nationalism to South Africa's frontiers.

The man most likely to emerge as the kingmaker is Mr. Nkomo, the burly godfather of Rhodesian black nationalism who is campaigning under the patriarchal sobriquet of "father Zimbabwe."

Mr. Nkomo draws the bulk of his support from the minority Ndebele tribe that accounts for only 18 per cent of the electorate. His chances are thus limited, despite a deft political touch, a strong sense of leadership and wide international backing ranging from the Kremlin to some Western multinationals.

Like Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo would be committed to international diplomatic action against South Africa's racial segregation policies. But he insists that South African black guerrillas should not use Zimbabwe as their springboard.

Polling will take place at 656 stations in the country's eight electoral provinces. All black men and women over the age of 18 are eligible to vote and the electorate is estimated at just over 22.8 million.

Voters will place a cross next to the symbol of the party of their choice and seats will be apportioned on a percentage of the total vote.

To prevent double-voting, voters will dip their hands into a special ink which shows only under ultra-violet light. All voters will have to put their hands under the light before voting and dip their hands into the invisible ink before leaving the polling station.

For almost 30 years, every U.S. leader has won his party's New Hampshire primary before going on to be selected a presidential candidate and then elected to serve in the White House.

Because of this, the elections have attracted a torrent of publicity totally disproportionate to the size of this tiny New England state.

Senator Edward Kennedy, fighting the battle of his political life, made a final desperate attempt to win votes last night by comparing his position in opinion polls to the underdog U.S. ice hockey team which defeated the Soviet Union in the Winter Olympics last week.

The senator, who is trailing far behind President Carter in the

known whether General Rogers was bringing a new plan aimed at bringing Greece back to NATO.

Greece rejected one such plan by the American general last week, apparently feeling that it gave the Turks more control over the Aegean Sea and airspace.

But there was an important breakthrough in Greek-Turkish relations last week when Turkey lifted restrictions on civil air traffic over the Aegean and Greece responded by lifting similar restrictions.

known whether General Rogers was bringing a new plan aimed at bringing Greece back to NATO.

Greece rejected one such plan by the American general last week, apparently feeling that it gave the Turks more control over the Aegean Sea and airspace.

But there was an important breakthrough in Greek-Turkish relations last week when Turkey lifted restrictions on civil air traffic over the Aegean and Greece responded by lifting similar restrictions.



Rene Ortiz

## Surinam's new military rulers plan to transfer some powers to civilians

**THE HAGUE, Feb. 26 (R) —** The new military rulers of the former Dutch colony of Surinam in South America have said they intend to install a civilian body to handle some administrative affairs.

Overall control of the country, however, is in the hands of an eight-man military council of junior officers who seized power in a lightning coup yesterday, according to a council statement on Surinam television last night.

The military council said it had arrested commanders of the 800-strong army as well as high-ranking government officials and politicians. It said it would transfer some administrative functions soon to the civilian body but gave no details.

Five of the eight members of the council are on the executive of a soldiers' trade union whose banning apparently triggered off the uprising, the Surinam News Agency (SNA) said.

SNA, which serves as the Surinam correspondent of the Dutch news agency ANP, said seven people including a soldier and civilian policeman were killed in yesterday's fighting.

According to the statement, the rebels control the two major airports, the main post office, the

Surinam News Agency building and all radio and television stations.

The military council said foreign investors would be free to continue their operations. Surinam, almost five times as large as the Netherlands, has rich bauxite deposits.

There was still no official word on deposed Prime Minister Henk Arron, who had headed the government since independence in 1975. The rebels said last night he was not in the capital of Paramaribo but did elaborate.

There has been widespread disappointment in Surinam, the ex-colony of Dutch Guyana on the north-east shoulder of South America, about progress since independence.

It is still struggling with severe economic problems and is heavily reliant on development aid from the Netherlands. Since 1975 there has been a continuing exodus from Surinam to the Netherlands, where more than 150,000 Surinamese now live compared with just over 300,000 in their homeland.

Premier Arron's government has also to steer a delicate course because of ethnic differences between the country's Hindustanis and Creoles.

## Voting begins in New Hampshire primary amid torrent of publicity

**MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, Feb. 26 (R) —** Voting has begun in the "weather-vane" primary elections in New Hampshire—a contest that could decide whether the last of the Kennedy brothers has any hope of becoming president.

For almost 30 years, every U.S. leader has won his party's New Hampshire primary before going on to be selected a presidential candidate and then elected to serve in the White House.

Because of this, the elections have attracted a torrent of publicity totally disproportionate to the size of this tiny New England state.

Senator Edward Kennedy, fighting the battle of his political life, made a final desperate attempt to win votes last night by comparing his position in opinion polls to the underdog U.S. ice hockey team which defeated the Soviet Union in the Winter Olympics last week.

The senator, who is trailing far behind President Carter in the

polls, told an election meeting: "I'm glad to be the underdog. Just remember the U.S. hockey team. They were the underdogs and they pulled it out, and we're going to do the same thing tomorrow."

Even if he suffers a heavy loss today, Senator Kennedy is not expected to drop out of the presidential race. He can look forward to a better showing next week in his home state, Massachusetts.

But the consensus in political circles is that a bad showing in New Hampshire, in what was once indisputable Kennedy country,

could prove the beginning of the end for his candidacy.

President Carter, preoccupied by the Afghan crisis and the plight of the U.S. hostages in Tehran, has not even set foot in New Hampshire to campaign personally.

According to the polls, the president's dedication to the task in hand has been decisive and he is widely expected to emerge the Democratic Party's victor.

In the state's Republican primary, front-runners George Bush and Ronald Reagan were neck and neck.

## Japan's Communists call for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan

**ATAMI, Japan, Feb. 26 (R) —** The Japanese Communist Party (JCP), the fourth largest in the country's parliament, today bluntly and publicly told the Soviet Union it had erred in sending troops into Afghanistan.

The party, holding its 15th congress on a hilltop eyrie under siege from hundreds of slogan-shouting rightwingers, told Russia to pull its troops out.

A visiting Soviet leader, Central Committee Secretary Vladimir Dolgikh, watched unsmiling as Japanese Communist Party chief Kenji Miyamoto said: "Our party calls for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan."

At the same time, Mr. Miyamoto said that the JCP, which has a strong grassroots following in the country, was against the United States and China aiding Muslim guerrillas fighting the Soviets.

A report presented to the congress by the party's central committee said that its 400,000 mem-

bers would defend the right of the Afghan people to self-determination.

It said "the error made by the Soviet Union in carrying out a military interference in Afghanistan" should be corrected without delay.

The JCP commands 41 of the 511-seat parliamentary lower house and 16 of the 252-seat upper house.

Security was heavy at the isolated hilltop conference hall south of Tokyo because of the presence of members of 30 right-wing organisations who had threatened to disrupt the proceedings.

Police said 2,000 riot police, armed with staves, shields and water cannons, had been drafted into the area to protect the Communists.

The rightwingers, dressed in quasi-military uniform and mounted on vans blaring anti-Communist slogans, gathered near the hall on the other side of the police lines.

## Iran's drive for economic independence

By Alexander Nicoll

**TEHRAN —** Iran's Islamic constitution envisions an economy free of foreign domination, with domestic industry and agriculture satisfying the country's needs. Mr. Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, elected to the presidency in January, is a fervent promoter of these ideals and has pledged to reconstruct his country's shattered economy.

The idea is that dependence on imports must cease, and Iran must no longer rely on oil exports to drive the economy.

Present strong inflationary pressure is to be met by curbing non-essential imports, by measures against profiteering and by drastically boosting domestic production to reduce supply constraints, according to the government's ambitious plans.

But diplomats who are closely watching Iran's revolution and its economic implications doubt whether production can be boosted as dramatically as the government hopes, and they argue that it cannot be achieved without vital raw material imports.

Statistics are in short supply. But diplomats roughly estimate that industry is at present working at some 30 per cent of its capacity.

A recent survey of industrial managers by the central bank showed some 77 per cent to have problems in obtaining raw materials, while 59 per cent had financial difficulties and 50 per cent had labour problems.

Agriculture has suffered less severely from the inevitable disorganisation of a revolution, and despite problem over land ownership farms have generally maintained their production.

On the export side, some dip-

lomats doubt whether the current level of oil sales can finance the planned domestic expansion. Oil accounts for over 90 per cent of Iran's export revenues.

A survey of recent figures for imports goes some way to explaining the current dearth of industrial raw materials.

Last year Iran's imports from the United States dropped to \$1.02 billion from \$3.68 billion in 1978, according to U.S. Commerce Department figures.

Statistics compiled by EEC members, made available to Reuters, show that the Common Market's exports to Iran fell to \$2.16 billion equivalent in the first nine months of 1979 from \$5.99 billion in the same period of the previous year. Iran's imports from Japan also dropped sharply.

Much of the country's industry has been nationalised, and many industrial managers fled the country or lost their posts in the revolution. Therefore there is a lack of managerial expertise.

Fairly steady demand for imports is often frustrated by payment problems. Some European governments' export credit agencies are not granting cover for exports to Iran, and foreign exporting firms are reluctant to give credit.

Firms receiving Iranian orders, including some with long standing relations with Iran, often demand confirmed 30-day letters of credit, or given payment before shipment, diplomats and trading sources say.

At this end, Iranian banks are reluctant to issue letters of credit for even the shortest periods, and have often demanded 100 per cent down payment, making it, as one trade source said, "a letter of cash."

Iranian importers often have difficulty meeting such conditions.

The central bank recently issued a circular to banks stipulating that they must not accept advance payment on letters of

credit for essential imports.

Foreign firms are also often reluctant to do business while 49 Americans continue to be held hostage at the U.S. embassy here.

Demand for foreign goods is at present mostly confined to food and consumer goods, the diplomats, who are mainly European, said. One senior diplomat saw in this trend a potential danger to the longer-term stability of the country.

"On the surface, there is stability, because there is money," the diplomat said. "They can import essential goods. But no effort has been made to import capital goods, which are what they need to boost employment. This could create the seeds of instability."

Other diplomats, while confirming this overall import trend, noted a few bright spots in trade between their individual countries and Iran. But most were reluctant to go into details because of extreme Iranian sensitivity on the import question.

Until recently, Iran was faced with the possibility of economic sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries, and this stimulated its efforts to boost trade relations with other sympathetic countries.

Iran has stressed its desire to build up trade with Third World and particularly Islamic countries, and this is undoubtedly increasing.

India, for example, is being taken to some extent as a model of a country which has achieved a degree of self-sufficiency, and Iran's trade relations with it are improving, informed sources said.

India's exports to Iran in the current financial year ending in March are likely to total between \$150 and \$200 million.

Iran is importing car spare parts, glass products, tea, pharmaceuticals, jute and bicycles, and is discussing use of Indian technology and iron ore, the

sources said.

India, which bought 80,000 barrels of Iranian oil in 1979, has increased the amount in this year's contract, they added.

Diplomats said some recent oil sales contracts, including that with Brazil, were signed on the basis of a "gentlemen's agreement" that the country buying oil would in turn sell goods to Iran.

Trade with Eastern European countries is also likely to be boosted, the diplomats said, although precise information is difficult to obtain.

Australia's exports to Iran, largely grains and meat but also including some machinery, have not suffered from the revolution, diplomats say, and New Zealand's trade has also been healthy. Trade with many smaller countries is continuing at around its previous levels.

The diplomats say that a further hampering of industrial development and trade is the reluctance of Iranian firms and government institutions to renew joint venture and licensing agreements with firms which they now consider to be imperialist.

Many industries have depended on foreign technology and foreign components, and Iranian desires to do without these, or at least to make them conditional on transfer of technology, are achievable but will take time, the diplomats say.

Spare parts are an additional problem, particularly where American firms were previously involved.

Diplomats say a further factor reflecting the current state of disorganisation in Iran, rather than any malicious intent, is the gap between officials' public statements and the actual state of affairs.

The most crucial example of this has been the announcement by Mr. Bani-Sadr in December that foreign trade was nationalised, backed up later by less strong

statements by other officials that the government was taking control of imports.

Although some import example those of wheat, come under the control of the government, overall nationalisation of imports has not taken place.

Diplomats point out that it would destroy trade commerce, which is around the huge bazaars of Iranian cities. But they say the government has no clear intentions, and envisaging simply a system of imports were licensed rather than actually bought by the government.

Government officials say that fundamental change in import and export regulations is under study.

Another example of between words and action reported ban on imports of goods by the customs and Commerce Ministry official denied issuing any order effect.

The government aims to its dependence on oil exports to conserve oil reserves. At the same time it plans to use massive industrial and agricultural expansion through oil revenue.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has a 1980 oil revenue of \$4 billion and Oil Minister A. Moinefar has said that Iran is around two million barrels a day under contract.

But diplomatic sources say the total of contracts so far this year is unlikely to be more than 1.5 million barrels a day. And gas exports to the United States have been sharply cut.

Nobody suggests that any way financially unsound the creation of a new, locally independent Iranian government.

The most crucial example of this has been the announcement by Mr. Bani-Sadr in December that foreign trade was nationalised, backed up later by less strong

statements by other officials that the government was taking control of imports.

Although some import example those of wheat, come under the control of the government, overall nationalisation of imports has not taken place.

Diplomats point out that it would destroy trade commerce, which is around the huge bazaars of Iranian cities. But they say the government has no clear intentions, and envisaging simply a system of imports were licensed rather than actually bought by the government.

REUTERS

## World News Briefs

**BANGKOK, Feb. 26 (AP) —** Five opposition parties announced today that they will submit an urgent motion in Thailand's house of representatives tomorrow calling for a no-confidence vote on Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan. The opposition bloc, with about 26 seats in the house of representatives, said it needed 50 more votes to strip Mr. Kriangsak of his post. The motion carries the signature of 176 congressmen, opposition sources said. Mr. Kriangsak is offered to open an extraordinary parliamentary session this Friday to clarify his recent economic moves. A spokesman for the Social Action Party, one of the major opposition groups, said the opposition was relying on support from the senate in order to gain the vote needed to topple Mr. Kriangsak. But well-informed sources said Mr. Kriangsak is likely to get the backing of 225 senators, whom he appointed last April. Mr. Kriangsak's decision earlier this month to increase prices of all oil products touched off a wave of protests from more than 20,000 people rallied last Thursday denouncing the government's decision and demanding that Mr. Kriangsak step down.

**MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (R) —** Banished Soviet dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov, in a statement released in Moscow, today made a fresh call to Soviet authorities to put him on open trial. The 54-year-old scientist said in his statement, read out by his wife, that he was ready to stand before an open court "knowing that in a just as only a court can determine measures and form of punishment." Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and focal point for dissidents in the Soviet Union, was stripped of all state honours awarded for his scientific work and banished to the Volga city of Gorky on Feb. 22. He was officially accused of subversive activities against the state but no formal charge has been brought against him.

**TOKYO, Feb. 26 (R) —** Japan's plan to buy up to one million tons of U.S. grain in support of Washington's stance on Afghanistan has major practical difficulties that are likely to trim the purchases, U.S. and Japanese trading sources said today. "A million tonnes is not reality," said a U.S. source familiar with the negotiations. Japan plans to buy some of the 17 million tonnes of U.S. grain bound for Soviet Union but embargoed in retaliation for Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan. Japan's Agriculture Minister K. Muto said last week the Japanese Government could buy 300,000 tonnes of extra grain for stockpiling and use in aid programmes. Called on three major trading houses to purchase an additional 700,000 tonnes. Grain trading sources said the 300,000 tonnes would stretch Japan's capacity to handle it on top of normal chases already scheduled. They said the trading houses have vately informed the government it is impractical to pay the cart and storage costs of purchasing the 700,000 tonnes of extra grain.

**MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (R) —** Eleven of the 35 Soviet staff working the Canadian embassy in Moscow have resigned since three Soviet diplomats were expelled from Ottawa on spying charges last month. The locally-hired staff quit and gave various reasons for leaving, the sources said. Earlier this month, the Soviet authorities expelled Canada's defence attaché, Colonel Harold Gold, accusing him of espionage. Emb sources said then they believed this was retaliation for the Jan. 1978 move by the government of former prime minister Mr. Joe Clark to expel Soviet officials and banned two others from returning to Canada on espionage charges. Then, the Soviet Union did not expect Canadians from Moscow.

**NEW DELHI, Feb. 26 (R) —** At least 15 Harijans (Untouchables) were killed when a higher-caste raiding party surrounded their village in northeastern Bihar state and set it ablaze last night, officials said today. The armed attackers opened fire when the Harijans from their burning homes in Pipra village. In an upsurge of caste clashes at least 20 people, mostly Harijans, were killed earlier this month in clashes between upper and lower caste factions in Bihar neighbouring Uttar Pradesh state.

**PHOENIX, Arizona, Feb. 26 (AP) —** A millionaire shopping mall has confessed to 14 residential burglaries that netted \$400,000 in jewelry. The five-year statute of limitations on the and 1973 crimes has passed, however, and Mr. Leroy Miskit won't be prosecuted. Mr. Malouf sent his attorney to authorities week to reach a deal for immunity from prosecution. When the granted, Mr. Malouf came forth and confessed to the burglaries, told authorities, "I'm cleaning my slate so I can die in peace." prosecutors said immunity was granted in return for information leading to recovery of the jewelry. Police said information by Mr. Malouf led to the issuance of a search warrant for discovery of about \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth of jewelry in safe-deposit boxes controlled by Mr. Malouf's ex-wife, Mrs. M. Knick.